

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

GERARDO ALBA §
§
Petitioner, §
§
VS. § NO. 3-09-CV-1642-P
§
RICK THALER, Director §
Texas Department of Criminal Justice, §
Correctional Institutions Division §
§
Respondent. §

**FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Petitioner Gerardo Alba, a Texas prisoner, has filed an application for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. For the reasons stated herein, the application should be summarily denied.¹

I.

In 1992, petitioner was convicted of aggravated assault and sentenced to 10 years probation. No appeal was taken. After petitioner was charged with violating the conditions of his release, the trial court revoked his probation and sentenced him to 10 years confinement. Petitioner challenged his probation revocation and sentence on state collateral review. The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals denied relief without written order. *Ex parte Alba*, WR-39,732-05 (Tex. Crim. App. Jun. 10, 2009). Petitioner then filed this action in federal district court.

¹ It is not clear from the pleadings whether petitioner is still in custody on the underlying state conviction. Rather than delay the disposition of this case by requiring respondent to address this jurisdictional issue, the magistrate judge recommends dismissal on the ground that petitioner's claims are not cognizable on federal habeas review.

II.

In four grounds for relief, petitioner contends that the trial court and the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals violated his constitutional rights in connection with the hearing and disposition of his state writ of habeas corpus.

The Fifth Circuit has repeatedly held that defects in a state habeas proceeding are not cognizable under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. *See Rudd v. Johnson*, 256 F.3d 317, 319-20 (5th Cir.), *cert. denied sub nom. Rudd v. Cockrell*, 122 S.Ct. 477 (2001) (citing cases). "That is because an attack on the state habeas proceeding is an attack on a proceeding collateral to the detention and not the detention itself." *Id.* at 320, *citing Nichols v. Scott*, 69 F.3d 1255, 1275 (5th Cir. 1995), *cert. denied*, 116 S.Ct. 2559 (1996). Because petitioner has failed to state a cognizable claim for federal habeas relief, his application should be summarily denied.

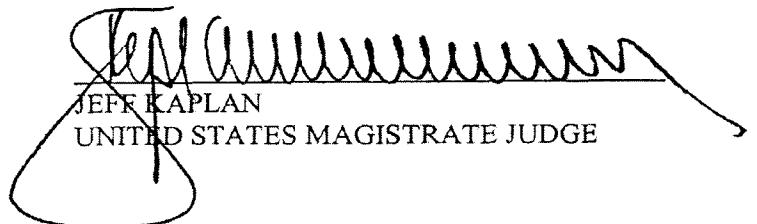
RECOMMENDATION

It plainly appears from the pleadings that petitioner is not entitled to relief. Accordingly, his application for writ of habeas corpus should be summarily denied. *See RULES GOVERNING SECTION 2254 CASES*, Rule 4.

A copy of this report and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 10 days after being served with a copy. *See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b)*. In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing

the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).

DATED: September 30, 2009.



Jeff Kaplan
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE